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40-Inch Crepe Dechine at.....	\$1 49
40-Inch Charmeuse at.....	\$1 69
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All of the above are in evening and street wear.

Ready-to-wear Dept.

Serge Skirts in Black and Navy at \$2.98. Serge Dresses at \$6.50. Full line Rain Coats.

OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT.

You find a complete assortment of the season's most popular shapes for men, women and children and we will appreciate the opportunity of showing you through the newest up-to-date Shoe Department in Sumter.

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We take great pleasure in stating that Mr. S. M. Flenniken, our Silk Dress Goods expert, comes from J. L. Minnaugh's, and after many years of previous experience in assembling styles and colorings, can give courteous and beneficial advice.

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S. C.

FATHER OF PHRENOLOGY.

Dr. Gall at One Time Had the Whole of Europe in a Furor.

The first public notice of the "Father of Phrenology" appeared in the "Dutch Mercury" on Aug. 14, 1798. Gall was a practicing physician of Vienna, and early in his career he became a firm believer in the idea that the talents and disposition of men are dependent upon the functions of the brain and, furthermore, that they may be inferred with perfect exactitude and precision from the external appearance of the skull.

Gall was an able man. He set forth his theory in a graphic, unctuous manner, and in a very brief period he had all Europe at the top notch of excitement. The idea spread like wildfire, and in all grades of society people were discussing "the greatest of all discoveries." The new theory had to meet the customary opposition from the custodians of truth and the preservers of morality, but the opposition only increased the popularity of the theory, and Gall's celebrity increased by leaps and bounds. His lectures were attended, and he was threatened with the direst penalties unless he ceased his "immoral and atheistical" teachings, but he kept on with his prophecies, visiting all the large towns of Germany and the continent, and by 1805 all of Europe was interested in the Vienna doctor.

In 1828, the year of Gall's death, phrenology was in vogue everywhere. But after a great and glorious flood-tide of popularity it began to wane, and today it is but seldom heard of.—New York American.

BANISH THE RATS.

They Are Not Only Disease Carriers, but Thieves as Well.

Almost unbelievable are some of the things done by the rat—the squealing, filthy, glutinous animal, pervading, all destroying brown rat. Rats often gnaw the hoofs of horses until the blood comes. They have been known to attack fat hogs and eat holes in their bodies, causing death. They fight human beings if cornered. They often steal valuable articles to use in building nests.

The following were found in a single nest: Three bedroom towels, two serviettes, five dust cloths, two pairs of linen knickerbockers, six linen pocket handkerchiefs and one silk handkerchief. This same rat, which was a model of industry and thrift, had carried away and stored near its nest a pound and a half of sugar, a pudding, a stalk of celery, a beet, carrots, turnips and potatoes.

In the last dozen years over 5,000,000 human beings have died of plague in India alone. The India plague commission, after careful inquiry, found that bubonic plague in man is entirely dependent on the disease in the rat!

Marvellous in its destructiveness is the common house mouse, closely related to the rat, and, like it, imported from Europe. The field mouse, too, is highly destructive, the most destructive to agriculture of all the rodents.—Farm and Fireside.

Cures Old Sores, Other Remedies Won't Cure. The worst cases, no matter how long standing, are cured by the wonderful, old reliable Dr. Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil. It relieves Pain and Heals at the same time. 25c, 50c, \$1.00

FOOD SUPERSTITIONS.

Dyak Warriors Won't Eat Deer For Fear of Becoming Timid.

In rural Germany one still meets with a superstition that he who eats during a thunderstorm will be struck by lightning. Abstaining from food during an eclipse is common among savages; also a belief that in eating the flesh of any animal one absorbs that animal's characteristics. Thus an Indian tribe highly prizes tiger's flesh as food for men, but forbids women to eat it lest it make them too aggressive.

In the Kongo women are forbidden to eat birds of prey on the same principle, but are encouraged to eat frogs, which the men on no account ever touch. In the Caroline islands black-birds are a favorite dish with women, but men must not eat them, because if one did and afterward climbed a cocoa tree he would surely fall to the ground and be killed.

Among the Dyaks warriors must not eat venison because it would make them as timid as the deer. Fowls and eggs are forbidden to women of a Bantu tribe because on eating either a woman would certainly fly into the brush and never again be seen. Again, the flesh of many animals is forbidden because the animals themselves—for example, swine—are disagreeable to the eye or have untidy habits.—Exchange.

BAD FOR PRONUNCIATION.

Silent Reading and Neglect of Conversation Are Harmful.

Perhaps the most potent of influences toward diverse pronunciation, especially difference in accent, is the fact that we seldom or never hear in conversation a vast number of words which nevertheless constitute an important and indispensable part of our vocabulary.

"By silent reading and neglect of conversation language itself," declares Richard Grant White, "is coming into disuse." The result of this practice is not only that we are always mentally registering pronunciations peculiar to ourselves, which we have no means of ascertaining to be uncommon or ridiculous, but also that the natural tendencies of our language, unrestrained by the conservative force which occasional use in conversation might exert, rapidly foster new pronunciations and produce a diversity of pronunciation even among the most careful speakers.

All these influences obviously supplement each other in resisting any trend toward uniform pronunciation and facilitate the progress of the tendencies of speech peculiar to our English tongue.—Robert J. Menner in Atlantic Monthly.

In This Rapid Age.

"Mamma's good little boy want a slice of bread and"—
"Oh, mother, cut out that sort of thing. I'm nearly four years old."—Chicago Tribune.

Sweet Salt.

The Professor—Life itself is but a chemical combination of the constituent atoms of chloride salts. The Girl—Well, it's sweet to me, anyway.—Puck.

Joy is not essentially bad, but good, while grief is essentially bad.—Spinoza.

Missed the Bird and Lost.

The Glasgow News records a singular incident during a lawn tennis tie.

The two players, who may be termed A and B, were very evenly matched. The game was long, and sometimes one and sometimes the other narrowly led. At length when A was within a stroke of defeat he returned a ball softly, and it looked as if his fate was sealed. So it would have been, but just at that moment a bird flew across the court in a line parallel with the ball.

As all good tennis players can well understand, B mistook the bird for the ball and "smashed" at it vigorously. It swiftly rose and he missed it by a feather's breadth, and ere he could recover his balance the ball had dropped on his court.

This stroke proved the turning point in the tie, as A thereafter played up strongly and ran out winner.

The Sheep in the Grass.

Lord Palmerston once inspected "Summer in the Lowlands," a picture by Sir John Watson Gordon. "Look here," said Lord Palmerston to the artist, "why should the grass in that field be so long when there are so many sheep in the field?"

"My lord," replied the artist, "those sheep were only turned into the field last night!"

Lord Palmerston bought the picture at a high price.

Penny Gones! No Warts.

Maurice, aged six, was weeping bitterly, and mother inquired as to the cause of the deluge.

"I bought two warts from Vincent for a penny," he wailed, "and Vincent hasn't given me the warts and won't give my penny back."—Indianapolis News.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

It Is Usually Caused by Nervous or Digestive Troubles.

Palpitation is rarely if ever due to any disease or weakness of the heart. It is almost invariably the result of nervous or digestive trouble. The beat of the heart arises within itself. There are nerves in the muscles of the heart, and they regulate its beating, although the speed or rate of the beating is not of their choosing. If they were not held in check they would set a rate about double that which is actually maintained.

The heart is supplied from the brain with two pairs of regulating nerves. One pair, the cardio motor nerves, act only to spur up the heart to quicker action. They are usually inactive, waiting the occasion for applying the spur. The other pair, the cardio inhibitory nerves, are always in action. It has been said that the heart runs in a pair of tightly held reins, and the simile is true, for these nerves check the speed.

Fear, worry, disorder of the stomach or nervous system causes these cardio inhibitory nerves to relax; then the heart begins to race. There is nothing the matter with the heart itself, and no one need be alarmed about that organ just because it beats too rapidly. Its palpitation is due to a psychological or a physical cause, something that has caused the relaxation of the reins and allowed the cardio motor nerves to apply the spur.—New York World.

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SUMTER, S. C.

CITY'S RUBBISH NETS AN INCOME

How Denver Turned Liability Into an Asset.

ADDS TO BEAUTY OF CITY.

Refuse Which Formerly Was Carted Away Now Dumped in Vacant Lots. Any Town Can Follow Example and Save Money—Eyesores Turned Into Pretty Lawns.

How to make money out of nothing has been one of the recent demonstrations in the administration of Denver. It is a little system which can be followed to advantage by nearly every city of the United States.

For years the city had pursued the policy of using as dumping grounds any property upon which it could get permission to establish places for the disposal of the city's rubbish. Often it paid for the right, and even when the ground was given free the city dumping department was run at a constant loss. Then some one got an idea.

Last September it was announced that the city's rubbish was worth something. Throughout the city there must be places which were below the level of established grades and for which no use could be found at the present time. To fill the places with good earth would mean a big expense. Therefore why not fill it with the rubbish of the city and at a great deal less cost?

The scheme met with instant approval, and the offers poured in to the city hall. In a month a revenue of more than \$200 had been received, and the amount has been piling up higher and higher ever since. And the best of it is that lots which for years have been unsightly and nothing more than ditches are assuming a much more decent appearance.

The refuse of the city is not used for the whole of the filling in process. When the lot is within a foot or two of being filled, to the level good earth is then procured and placed on the top for a dressing. Many of the real estate men, having done this, are planting the earth in grass seed as soon as it is finished and turning what might be a weed patch into a lawn.

And so from one idea the city of Denver is not only making money, but it is beautifying what once were eyesores. That it is doing it at a profit is demonstrated in the fact that the city dump department formerly cost \$4,200 a year. Now it is making about \$40,000 a year.

Invigorating to the Pale and Sickly The Old Standard general strengthening tonic, GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC, drives out Malaria, enriches the blood, builds up the system. A true tonic. For adults and children. 50c.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE
For children; safe, sure. No opiates.

Signs of the Times.

True, it does sometimes seem as if the world were going to the bad, if we judge from the daily news. But we must consider the enormous increase in population, the fact that "many are running to and fro" that there is no corner of the earth so dark or distant that the searchlight of modern enterprise does not find it, out and explore it; that human nature remains unchanged amid all these changing conditions, retaining still its weaknesses and passions as well as its grand and noble impulses.

To sum it all up:
This world is not so bad a world as some would like to make it. But, whether good or whether bad, it depends on how we take it.

And, taking it from the viewpoint of one feminine mind, there was never a generation better worth living in than the generation of today.—Mrs. Mary E. Dustin in Boston Globe.

His View of Lawyers.

Lewis Cass Ledyard said at the Knickerbocker club in New York: "The old idea about the crookedness of lawyers is dying out."

"True, true," a group of lawyers chorused heartily.

"Yes, the old idea about lawyers' crookedness, as illustrated in the Winchman anecdote, is a thing of the past," resumed Mr. Ledyard.

"A book agent, you know, sought out Winterston in his office and said: 'I have here, sir, a book that will show you how to be your own lawyer.'"

"Humph," sneered Winterston. "If the book showed me how to be somebody else's lawyer I might take it. But what's the good of teaching me how to bleed myself?"—Detroit Free Press

New Use For Salt.

"I have seen salt put to many uses," says a local writer, "but the other day to an entirely novel one. A man, obviously 'under the weather,' entered a shop and called for a packet of table salt. On being supplied, he swallowed a couple of mouthfuls and then took a quantity after the fashion of snuff. Then he departed. 'He often does that,' said the shopkeeper; 'it is grand thing to sober him!'"—Cardiff Western Mail.

The Sublime Porte.

"Sublime porte," frequently used to denote the government of the Turkish empire or the country itself, is derived from the French and means lofty gate. It had its origin in the gateway of the outer court of the seraglio at Constantinople, from which justice was supposed to be administered.

Couldn't Help It.

"Papa, did you ask mamma to marry you?"
"Yes, son."
"Because you loved her?"
"No, because I knew she would marry me whether I asked her or not."—Houston Post.

Fruity.

Artist (angrily)—No! I tell you I don't want a model. I only paint flowers and fruit. Model (sweetly)—That's all right. Every one says I'm a peach.—Cornell Widow.

SURVEY WORK INTERESTING.

Cities and Towns All Over Country Awake to Growing Need.

Interest in the social survey as a means toward city improvement grows apace. This is definitely shown by the fact that citizens and organizations in as many as 100 cities scattered through thirty-four states have requested the department of surveys and exhibits of the Russell Sage foundation either to come and survey them or to advise them in starting a local survey movement. Many of these requests are backed by the local commercial organizations, chambers of commerce and boards of trade.

Two kinds of field work in surveys have been engaged in by the department—"pathfinder" surveys and "preliminary surveys." The former are quick diagnoses of local conditions showing the need of the longer and more intensive survey. They gather enough local facts to indicate the main lines of investigation which should be taken up later, the probable time necessary and the probable cost.

The preliminary survey is aimed at three kinds of results: First, to furnish a sufficient body of local facts to permit the planning of an intelligent program for community advance for the next several years; it not only shows liabilities, but community assets—the forces to build on and to build with as well as what to build; second, it is a means of enlisting public support for measures which champion human welfare; third, it collects sufficient data to point out the problems which need thorough or continuous investigation.

WEDDING SUPERSTITIONS.

Curious Customs That Used to Be Observed in England.

Superstition never clustered round any episode of life more than that of the wedding day, especially in olden times.

Then it was customary for the bride to present her future husband with a bunch of rosemary tied up with ribbons on his first appearance on the wedding morning. This was supposed to secure his love and loyalty and to make her happy forever.

In Yorkshire the old superstition still abounds that nothing more unlucky could happen than for a newly made bride to leave the church by a different door from that by which she entered.

Another curious custom, for which there is no known origin, is that practiced in some of the midland and northern counties of England. This is to ring a merry peal of the church bells at the first reading of the banns of an intending matrimonial couple. It is called the "spur peal," which in old Anglo-Saxon means simply "ask."

Of course it is well known that it is the height of luck for a bride to be to dream of fairies the night before the actual ceremony. So much was this idea believed in that many girls would peruse fairy tales before going to sleep.—London Telegraph.

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